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FACTS ON FILE
Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Truce Negotiations

Allies Make 'Final' Offer. A new UN armistice plan on prisoners of war—approved by the U.S.' non-Korean allies & India but opposed by South Korea & some Republicans in Congress—was submitted to the Reds May 25.

The new offer, which modified the previous UN plan, corresponded closely to the Indian-sponsored resolution passed by the UN Gen. Assembly last December. Some Allied sources said it contained all the concessions the Reds could expect from the U.S. and was a "final" offer.

The truce teams agreed in Panmunjom May 25 to keep details of the offer secret while the Communists studied it during another truce-conference recess until June 1. But South Korean sources said May 26 that the plan differed in these respects from the UN truce proposal of May 13, which the Reds rejected:

Highlights of UN Plan

- The UN dropped its demand that all anti-Red Korean war prisoners be freed as soon as a cease-fire took effect. 34,000 North Koreans as well as 14,500 Chinese who objected to being sent back to Red territory would be turned over to a 5-nation neutral commission in Korea. (This was accepted May 7 by the Communists, who had demanded previously that POWs be interned outside Korea.)
- The period during which Red representatives could try to persuade interned POWs to change their minds about going home would be 90 days, as provided in the UN resolution. (The Reds proposed a 4-month persuasion period May 7, the UN 60 days May 13.)
- Prisoners unrepatriated after 90 days would continue in custody while a political conference tried, under a time limit, to decide their fate. If the conference reached no agreement by the deadline, disposition of the prisoners would be left up to the UN Gen. Assembly. (These were terms of the UN resolution. The Reds demanded May 7 that disputed prisoners remain in neutral custody until the political conference reached an agreement on their disposition. The UN proposed May 13 that those who held out after a 2-month persuasion period be freed.)
- The Allies dropped their May 13 demand that all decisions of the neutral commission be by unanimous vote, agreed to the Red proposal that it act by majority vote.

BAR FUNDS TO UN WITH RED CHINA. The Senate Appropriations Com., by a reported 20-3 vote May 27, attached a rider to a State Dept. appropriation bill to cut off the U.S.' 1/3 contribution to the UN's $40 million-a-year budget if Red China were admitted to the UN. The rider, technically a recommendation, was proposed by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.).[5]

Chrmn. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) of the Senate Internal Security Subcom. asked the President May 26 to issue a "final statement" that the U.S. would not recognize Red China or sanction its admission to the UN under any circumstances. The President had declined to make such a declaration on the UN-membership to newsmen May 14. Jenner said the U.S. should arm 20 million Chinese Nationalist, Korean, Japanese & other anti-Red troops in free Asia and should support Nationalist attacks on the mainland to take pressure off Indo-China.[5]

Week in Headlines

International. *UN modified Korean truce proposal, encountered ROK opposition; Sen. Taft said U.S. should drop UN collaboration on Korea to gain free hand.*
Western Big 3 leaders planned June meeting to restore unity; Russia balked at new Austrian treaty talks.
Premier Mayer quit in new French Cabinet crisis.
McCarthy withdrew letter to President on China trade.

United States. *President signed off-shore oil bill.*
Proposed cuts in AF budget assailed in Congress.
Atomic cannon fired in first test.
UAW wage demands granted by Gen. Motors, Ford.

It was also reported that the new UN plan would have India provide all troops serving the neutral commission.[1]

Allied Dispute Over Plan. South Korea kept its truce-team member (Maj. Gen. Choi Duk Shin) away from the session May 25 at which the new UN plan was submitted. South Korean officials denounced any truce arrangement that would (1) leave the Reds in control of part of Korea or (2) turn Korean POWs over to a neutral custodian as "aliens" in their own country. Dispatches May 28 from Korea quoted Allied spokesmen as saying they regretted there could be no cease-fire on the Yalu River (Korean-Manchurian border) but "the attitude of Pres. Syngman Rhee & his (ROK) Govt." would not be permitted to "jeopardize a cease-fire."[2]

Acting U.S. State Secy. Walter Bedell Smith had outlined the new truce plan in advance May 22 to a bipartisan group of Senators & Congressmen, including some critics of Allied policies in the Far East. British Prime Min. Winston Churchill & Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru indorsed it May 26.[3]

Eisenhower Says Principles Upheld. Pres. Eisenhower said in a statement May 26 that the new truce plan upheld these principles which were "basic & not subject to change": "No prisoners will be repatriated by force. No prisoners will be coerced or intimidated in any way. And there must be a definite limit to the period of their captivity." "Our Allies are in full accord" in upholding these principles, he declared, and they were "the same as those . . . formally approved by 54 members of the UN."[4]

Taft Speech

Wants 'Free Hand' in Far East. Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio, leader of the Senate majority, said May 26 he believed the U.S. "might as well abandon any idea of working with the UN in the East, and reserve to ourselves a completely free hand." If present truce negotiations failed, he said, the U.S. should "let England & our other allies know that we are withdrawing from all further peace negotiations in Korea." The Senator, hospitalized in Cincinnati by a hip ailment, reviewed the status of world affairs in a speech read to a Natl. Conf. of Christians & Jews dinner there. He said: the UN had "many peaceful methods by which, through peaceful persuasion, it can deter & prevent war" but was not "an effective means to prevent aggressions"; any Korean truce now in prospect would "be extremely unsatisfactory," would divide Korea on "an unnatural line"—a "condition likely to bring war at any moment," & would free Chinese forces to attack Southeast Asia; the U.S., under Democratic & Republican leadership, was "bound to the policy of preventing Communist aggression where it occurs & where it is within our means to stop it"; American

1—see p. 157A-C 2—see p. 157E 3—see p. 157D, F 4—see p. 149F 5—see p. 158F (Consult Index sections of this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in text of News Sections)

anti-Communist policy "is not a policy of working through the UN but is a policy of military alliance"; NATO seemed the "antithesis" of the UN idea; the British apparently would write off East Europe to the Soviet sphere if the Russians promised future good behavior toward the West but the U.S. would not abandon those countries; Taft thought it dangerous & futile to commit U.S. land forces to Europe & Asia. The Senator stressed that he was expressing personal views, asked patience both with the Allies & American officials who must cope with "the most difficult problems of foreign policy the U.S. has ever faced." He foresaw no prospects for "satisfactory solution" of any world issue.[1]

The White House, State Dept. & most internationalist Senators withheld public statements on Taft's speech although Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) said Taft's views were in "diametrical contradiction" to those of Pres. Eisenhower. Sparkman protested that Taft may have "torpedoed" Korean truce prospects and had told the Allies "we don't need you & we don't want you." Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) said Taft advocated "the road that leads directly to complete isolation (&) a 3d world war." Chrmn. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com.: "If ever . . . America needed to be understood and we needed to understand our allies it is now."[2]

Fighting. The US 5th AF reported May 27 that at least 51 Red MIG-15 jet planes had been shot down in aerial combat since May 1 at a cost of only one Sabrejet lost in dogfights. May kills approached the one-month Korean war record of 63 MIGs downed last September. An estimated 15 Red planes slipped through to Seoul May 27 and dropped bombs on an Allied airport.

Allied warships entered Wonsan harbor (Northeast Korea) to bombard the port May 24. The battleship *New Jersey*, U.S. 7th Fleet flagship, dropped anchor off Chinnampo (port of Pyongyang, North Korean capital) and bombarded its shore batteries May 25.

Numerous ground battles involving Red forces up to battalion strength were reported May 21-27.[3]

U.S. Ammunition Probe. A U.S. Senate Armed Services subcommittee headed by Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R., Me.) reported May 23 that ammunition shortages in Korea had caused "needless loss of American lives." The subcommittee, which had investigated Gen. James Van Fleet's charges of such shortages, said the UN mission in Korea had been "circumscribed" and U.S. "military operations" had suffered "a definite & adverse effect" due to shortages of 5 types of ammunition. The subcommittee blamed no individual for this "tragic episode" but found cause to criticize ex-Pres. Truman, ex-Defense Secys. George C. Marshall & Robert A. Lovett, ex-State Secy. Dean G. Acheson & the State Dept., Natl. Security Council and Joint Chiefs of Staff. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) filed a dissenting report in which he noted that the majority's findings were based "on conflicting testimony" and charged that they were "a reflection" of "campaign slogans."

(Lt. Gen. George H. Decker, Army Controller, testified at subcommittee hearings Apr. 15 that a major factor in the early ammunition shortage was a Sept. 1950 estimate by then Defense Secy. Marshall that the Korean fighting would be over by June 30, 1951. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the subcommittee in a May 11 letter that Marshall's estimate was apparently based on a similar one by the Joint Chiefs and "was quite reasonable" since the Chinese Reds at that time had not yet entered the Korean war.

(Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, denied at subcommittee hearings Apr. 20 that the Army ever was ordered not to win the Korean war or not to drive the Chinese Communists back into Manchuria. He admitted that the Far Eastern Command had occasional "critical shortages" of ammunition during the Korean fighting, but he insisted that "there was not a critical shortage in the hands of the troops in Korea for the mission to which they were assigned." The UP reported Apr. 21 that Collins also told the subcommittee that Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, then U.S. Far Eastern commander, had rejected Van Fleet's plan for a 1951 offensive as too costly in U.S. casualties.

(Ex-Army Secy. Frank Pace Jr. told the subcommittee Apr. 9 that until Jan. 1953 the Korean fighting had been done only with surplus ammunition left over from World War II. This depleted reserves in 5 critical categories, and the shortages were only recently being made up by new output. Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens testified Apr. 10 and that production now "far exceeded consumption.)[4]

Casualty reports: (May 27) U.S. casualties through May 22 totaled 135,221 (24,119 dead). Canada reported May 23 its Korean casualties totaled 1,409 (279 dead). . . . **American prisoners of war** suspected of being Communist-indoctrinated will be treated the same as all other returning POWs in the future, the Defense Dept. said tentatively May 24. A Defense spokesman said Red brainwashing could be counteracted by "letting the American way of life speak for itself."[5] . . . **Lt. Gen. John B. Coulter** replaced J. Donald Kingsley May 16 for a 2-yr. term as agent general of the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency.

'BIG FOUR' RELATIONS

Western Chiefs to Meet. Plans for a meeting of Pres. Eisenhower, British Prime Min. Churchill & the French Premier on Bermuda, probably in mid-June, to "develop common viewpoints . . . on the many problems that must be solved cooperatively" were announced May 21. The White House said the parley was arranged on the President's initiative—presumably because of recent policy differences among the Western Big 3 on major world issues. (French Premier René Mayer's Cabinet was overthrown about the time that the projected conference was announced May 21. His successor was expected to attend.)

The plan for a Western Big 3 conference was applauded by most members of Congress & the British & French Parliaments although the U.S. discouraged talk of a Big 3 meeting soon thereafter with Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said in New Delhi May 22 that Western talks with the USSR would be futile unless Russia broke the present "stalemate of distrust" by stopping the wars in Korea & Laos and concluding an Austrian peace treaty.[6]

Moscow *Pravda*, reviewing world affairs in an editorial May 24, warned the Western Big 3 against "agreement among themselves at the expense of the USSR." The paper said unification of Germany was the most crucial Cold War issue. It criticized Churchill for having suggested (in his May 11 foreign policy speech) a Locarno-type arrangement among Britain, Germany & France. That post-World War I pact, *Pravda* said, pledged Britain to help fight the aggressor in event of German-French conflict but left Germany free to carry out "aggression toward the USSR." The paper approved Churchill's suggestion that major power leaders confer without a set agenda or "preliminary conditions for an agreement" on disputed issues.[7]

Reds Balk on Austria. The Soviet Govt. refused May 25 to resume meetings of the Big 4 Deputy Foreign Ministers in London on an Austrian peace treaty. Amb. Jacob A. Malik delivered a note to Britain in which the Russians said there was no indication that the deputies could make progress. "It would be more reasonable to consider this matter in a diplomatic manner by means of an exchange of views by correspondence," the Russians asserted. Moscow said the prolonged Austrian treaty negotiations (260 meetings of the deputies alone since 1947) had produced no results "in spite of efforts of the Soviet side."

The U.S. State Dept., in a pamphlet issued May 25 but prepared before Russia turned down more talks by the deputies, said Russia had worked to "stymie" an Austrian settlement for 7 years and its "broken pledges . . . can be a lesson for those who still trust the Soviet world."[8]

U.S. Ousts Rumanian. Christache Zambeti, First Secy. of the Rumanian Legation in Washington, was ordered May 26 to leave the U.S. for having tried to blackmail a

1—see p. 123F 2—see pp. 157H-J, 158D-J 3—see 157J-K 4—see 108M-P
5—see 141H-J 6—see 158D-J, M 7—see 150F-G 8—see 122P

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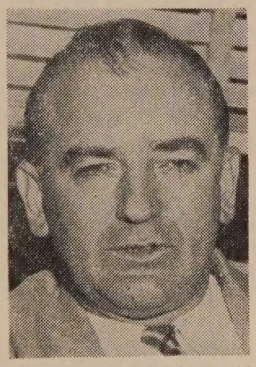
Rumanian-born American citizen into spying for Rumania. V. C. Georgescu of New York, a specialist on the Mid-East & Far East for Standard Oil (N.J.), reported to the State Dept. & FBI when Zambeti tried to get him to "collaborate" with the Rumanian Reds in exchange for the release of the Georgescus' teen-age sons, now in a "camp" in northern Rumania.[1]

Russia Says Spies Shot. The Soviet Govt. newspaper *Izvestia* reported May 27 that 4 admitted "American agents" who had parachuted into Ukraine from a U.S. bomber Apr. 26 had been executed by firing squad. It identified them as 4 former Ukrainians and charged that they had been trained at an American "spy school" in Bad Wiesse, Germany. The U.S. State Dept. dismissed the Soviet story as "too fantastic to deserve comment."[2]

Polish AF Lt. Zdzislaw Jazwenski, 21, landed a MIG-15 jet fighter plane on the Danish island of Bornholm May 22 in an escape from Poland similar to that of Lt. Franciszek Jarecki in March. . . . **William N. Oatis** was revealed May 26 to have entered a sanitarium near New York to be treated for a slight remaining case of tuberculosis contracted during his imprisonment in Czechoslovakia. Oatis said in a statement through AP May 20 his contacts with the American Embassy in Prague as a newsman did not constitute espionage "in the sense that this term is understood in Western countries within the range of my experience." The White House disclosed May 20 that Pres. Eisenhower wrote Czech Pres. Antonin Zapotocky Mar. 30 asking for Oatis' release and that Zapotocky responded with a letter May 15 announcing the newsman's pardon.[3]

TRADE WITH REDS

McCarthy Recalls Note to 'Ike.' Chrmn. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) of the Senate Investigations Subcom. confirmed May 25 he had withdrawn a letter to Pres. Eisenhower asking the President to explain why the Administration did not try to halt all Western trade with Communist China. McCarthy & Vice Pres. Nixon indicated also that intervention by Nixon was at least part of the reason for the withdrawal, but both insisted that the decision was entirely McCarthy's.



Wide World

SEN. McCARTHY

The Senator had dictated the letter May 20 as suggested by Sen. W. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.). It was delivered to the White House but officials there kept it from the President. McCarthy then requested its recall. He said May 25 there was a question of propriety in asking the President for his views and he wanted his entire subcommittee to pass on it before anything was done. Symington said he would press for clarification of Pres. Eisenhower's views because of a policy conflict within the Administration: the Defense Dept. urged ending all East-West trade on grounds that all of it contributed in some degree to the Communist military potential; the State Dept. approved dealings with the Reds in non-strategic goods provided they resulted in economic "net benefit" to the West.

(McCarthy announced May 27 he was leaving Washington next day on a secret 10-day investigating trip that might take him out of the country.)

Wheelock-Marden Co. officials in Hong Kong & London denied May 21-22 that any of their ships had carried Chinese Red troops. They attributed such reports to the fact that ships formerly operated by their firm had been seized by the Chinese Reds & presumably used to move troops.

(Robert F. Kennedy, the McCarthy subcommittee's assistant counsel, had testified in a hearing May 20 that Chinese Red troops were carried by a Wheelock-Marden ship in 1952 and by a British-owned ship under Panamanian registry in 1951. Acting Deputy Asst. State Secy. John M. Leddy confirmed at the same hearing that a British-owned ship had carried Chinese Red troops in July 1951. He said the State Dept. started action in the matter but that this was halted "by another agency for security reasons" and that later Panama canceled the vessel's registry.)[4]

Ships to Red China Halted. The *Tai Chung Shan*, a 2,600-ton freighter flying the British flag, was halted by Chinese Nationalist gunboats off Wenchow May 24 while en route to Tientsin, Communist China with a general cargo. The vessel, owned by the Shun Cheong Navigation Co. of Hong Kong and commanded by Capt. E. C. Thompson, a Briton, was escorted to Tai Chow Island May 25. The Central Chinese News Agency reported May 19 that the Nationalist Navy had intercepted 59 ships carrying strategic materials to Red China during the period Aug. 1949-Sept. 1952. 31 of the vessels were said to be British-registered, 9 Panamanian, 2 Norwegian & 12 Red Chinese. The bulk of 28,065 tons of confiscated cargo consisted of iron & steel products.

Nationalist China announced May 2 that, effective May 15, merchant ships visiting Nationalist ports must pledge not to call at Communist ports for 60 days. Ships chartered by the U.S. Mutual Security Agency already had been required to make such pledges. (McCarthy had announced Apr. 17 that Greek owners of 53 more ships had agreed not to carry cargoes to Red China or other Communist Far East ports. He said this brought to 295 the number of Greek-owned ships subject to the agreement. McCarthy said his Senate Investigations Subcom. had given the State Dept. a copy of the agreement before making it public.[5] Canada announced Apr. 20 an agreement with the U.S. & Britain under which Canadian merchant vessels were barred from Red Chinese & North Korean ports except under license.)

Other Developments. An embargo on shipments of medicine to Red China was agreed to May 11 by Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, Holland, Italy, Japan, Norway, the U.S. & West Germany. . . . Reuters reported May 8 that Ceylon shipped Communist China enough rubber during Jan.-Mar. to result in a nearly 10 million-rupee ($2,100,000) favorable balance of trade.[6] . . . Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru told Parliament May 6 he wanted to increase rather than curtail India's small volume of trade with Red China. He called McCarthy's actions on such trade of "no importance whatever."[7] . . . Harold Wilson, British Labor MP & ex-Board of Trade pres., visited Moscow May 13-22 for unofficial talks on East-West trade and as a representative of British firms interested in buying Russian timber. He flew to Budapest May 22 to discuss possibilities of resuming British-Hungarian trade provided Hungary released Edgar Sanders, British businessman jailed on spy charges.[8] . . . The Commerce Dept.'s Intl. Trade Office was reported May 26 to have suspended export privileges of Victor England, San Francisco exporter, until May 1, 1955 for allegedly shipping radio tubes, twist drills & other items to Hong Kong & Macão, Portuguese possession off the China coast, in violation of U.S. export controls.

West German Govt. announced May 26 it had rejected a Soviet invitation to begin direct trade negotiations with the USSR. The Economics Ministry in Bonn said all West German-Soviet trade talks must be conducted through an East-West trade conference sponsored by the UN Econ. Comm. for Europe. Those talks, under way in Geneva since Apr. 13, involved 86 trade experts from 26 Western, neutral & Soviet-bloc countries.[9]

Intl. Chamber Studies Trade. Prospects for freer world trade & more East-West commerce were discussed formally & informally by 1,000 businessmen from 35 countries at the Intl. Chamber of Commerce congress in Vienna May 18-23.

The convention adopted 48 resolutions, most important of which called for freer convertability of currencies, simplification of international trade routine & development of backward areas by private investment. Underdeveloped countries were advised that their best chance for advancement lay in attracting private capital. Creditor countries

1—see p. 101J 2—see 41F 3—see 159B 4—see 158K-L 5—see 100N-101C 6—see 101J 7—see 49E-F 8—see 150H-J 9—see 59B

such as the U.S. were urged to open their markets more freely to debtor countries' goods. Debtor countries were asked to curb inflation, work toward restoration of free foreign exchange markets.

Warren Lee Pierson, TWA board chairman & head of a 125-member American delegation, predicted May 19 a liberalization of U.S. import policies. But he said mere removal of all American import restrictions would not solve Europe's dollar shortage; Europeans must improve production, price their goods competitively and use effective sales methods to increase their exports to the U.S.

Rolf von Heidenstam of Sweden, retiring Intl. Chamber president, said May 18 the organization stood for expanded East-West trade in all except strategic items. (Many West Europeans at the convention complained in private talks that American views on what comprised "strategic" goods were too strict.) Sen. Camille Gutt of Belgium, ex-Intl. Monetary Fund managing director who was elected Intl. Chamber president May 23, said businessmen should work for less government control over commerce, more reliance on free trade to stabilize national & world economies.[1]

DULLES-STASSEN TOUR

Defense, Aid Dominate Talks. Mid-East defense & U.S. aid continued to dominate U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles' discussions with officials of Mid-Eastern Govts. May 20-27 in the 3d week of his fact-finding tour. Dulles & Mutual Security Dir. Harold E. Stassen were in India May 20-21, Pakistan May 22-24, Turkey May 25-27. Dulles told newsmen in Karachi May 24 that he had "no disposition to meddle in the affairs of others" but found the tour had given him "a keen realization that what happens in this part of the world has world-wide repercussions."

Korea Discussed in India. U.S. & Indian differences on a Korean truce were the main topics of 3 confidential talks between Dulles & Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru May 20-22. Neither commented on the meetings but U.S. & Indian spokesmen said they had cleared up a "great many misunderstandings." Concurrently, Stassen met with Finance Min. Sir Chintaman D. Deshmukh & Indian economists who urged that the Eisenhower Admin. assume a "moral commitment" to underwrite, as an anti-Communist measure, part of India's 5-year plan for increasing agricultural & industrial production. They were reported to have asked for more than $1 billion as "Marshall Plan for India" aid during the next 3 years. Stassen inspected villages near New Delhi May 21, contrasted the progress of "demonstration" communities using technical aid funds with primitive conditions in villages awaiting U.S. aid.

Pakistani Problems Studied. A "wide range of domestic & international problems" were covered by Dulles & Pakistani Prime Min. Mohammed Ali May 23. Dulles talked separately with Forgn. Min. Mohammed Zafrullah Khan & Finance Min. Chandri Mohammed Ali. Stassen sat in on the meetings. (Pres. Eisenhower & Congressional leaders announced in Washington May 25 they would support legislation allowing Pakistan to purchase 1,000,000 tons of wheat through the Commodity Credit Corp. as "a loan & not a give-away." The action followed a report by a U.S. food survey mission that Pakistan required aid to avoid a drastic food shortage in the next 12 months.)

Turks for Defense Org. The Turkish Govt. reportedly told Dulles & Stassen May 26 it favored immediate establishment of a basic Middle East defense organization without further waiting for Arab cooperation. Dulles, however, indicated he felt any move to create the defense command without Arab participation would permanently injure the West's relations with Mid-Eastern nations. Turkish officials were said to have urged Yugoslavia's admission to NATO as the "simplest & best" way of integrating Atlantic & Balkan defense. Turkey's need for continued military aid also was discussed.[2]

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito Denies Soviet Reconciliation. Yugoslav Pres. Marshal Tito, speaking on the Yugoslav Air Force anniversary May 21, denied that his relations with the Cominform had improved since Stalin's death or that Yugoslavia would ever rejoin the Soviet bloc. "On the frontier, still," he declared, "their rifles are shooting at our guards. Their press is slandering us. If the USSR has softened its propaganda, that is not enough for our country to change its attitude & fall into the arms of those who have so badly harmed us. Any changes must be demonstrated by deeds, not words." Tito praised the U.S., Britain & France for their aid to Yugoslavia, called them "peace-loving countries" which he would never desert. Forgn. Secy. Koca Popovic added May 26 that Yugoslavia was "ready to undertake negotiations" to settle disputes with Soviet-bloc countries but had little hope of restoring "normal & bearable relations with all our neighbors."[3]

(The Turkish Grand Natl. Assembly ratified the Turk-Greek-Yugoslav treaty of alliance May 18.)[4]

Proposal on Trieste. Belgrade reported May 24 that a plan for settling the Yugoslav-Italian dispute over Trieste had been submitted to Rome through the U.S., Britain & France. Forgn. Secy. Popovic said May 26 it would give Yugoslavia 2 Slovene suburbs of Trieste City—Chiarbolo (Skedanj) & Chiadino (Zavio)—as outlets to the Adriatic. Italy would receive Italian-populated towns in the Yugoslav-occupied part of Trieste Territory (Zone B).[5]

New Church Law. A "freedom of religion" law passed without opposition by Parliament May 22 provided that (1) Yugoslavs could worship where & how they pleased, (2) they must not be intimidated into joining a church & (3) church activities must be restricted to religious worship. The law denied Roman Catholics the right to operate religious schools for general education. It required a civil ceremony to legalize a marriage, did not recognize a church ceremony alone. Clergymen were brought under the social security program for workers. The law was said to have the indorsement of the Serbian Orthodox Church, which represented 47% of the Yugoslav popula- (36% Roman Catholic, 11% Moslem). Vice Pres. Alexander Rankovic, overseer of interior affairs, charged in a speech to Parliament that the Vatican meddled in Yugoslav public affairs and refused to reach an agreement on church-state relations. He said 161 priests were in prison and those released were taking part in Govt.-sponsored priests' associations.[6]

Other Domestic Actions. Parliament adopted May 22 (one dissenting vote) an agrarian reform program that limited private land holdings to 10 hectares (24.7 acres) instead of 30 as provided in a 1945 law. The new measure would add 300,000 hectares to the land pool of 200,000 already held by the Govt. The pooled land was to be used entirely by cooperatives, collectives & industrial enterprises making use of the particular area's product. None was to go to individual landless peasants.[7]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Signs Oil Bill. Redeeming a 1952 campaign pledge, Pres. Eisenhower signed May 22 the off-shore oil bill giving coastal states rights to all minerals in submerged lands within their historic boundaries. The measure in effect upheld claims of Texas & Florida extending 10½ miles into the Gulf of Mexico and gave Louisiana & California title to submerged oil within 3 miles of their coasts. The Federal Govt. retained control of the Continental Shelf beyond historic state boundaries, and the President said those resources "should be administered by the Federal Govt. & income therefrom should go into the Federal Treasury." He declared on signing the bill that the recognition of state claims within their historic boundaries was "in keeping with basic principles of honesty & fair play." "I deplore & will always resist Federal encroachment upon rights & affairs of the states."

GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall also hailed the bill as a defeat for advocates of a "socialistic super-state." He said the Supreme Court upheld state rights to off-shore

1—see pp. 164A, 144P 2—see pp. 159N-160E 3—see p. 158P-159A
4—see p. 100D 5—see p. 118G 6—see p. 118G 7—see p. 118E-F

areas 53 times "until a New Deal Supreme Court in 1947" ruled otherwise. (Ex-Pres. Truman cited the 1947 decision in twice vetoing bills similar to the one signed by Pres. Eisenhower. Rhode Island, West Virginia & Arkansas threatened to challenge the constitutionality of the new law in the courts.)

Tax Program. Pres. Eisenhower's hold-the-line tax program, which he had outlined to the nation in a radio talk May 19, was submitted to Congress in a special message May 20. The House Ways & Means Com. decided to open public hearings June 1 on the President's request for a 6-month extension of the excess profits tax despite Chrmn. Daniel A. Reed's (R., N.Y.) opposition to the measure. House Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R., Mass.) said May 25 that extension of the excess-profits tax was a "must."

The Presidential message conceded that the excess profits tax "penalizes thrift & efficiency and hampers business expansion," should not be kept "for more than a matter of months." But the President said it must be extended for 6 months to hold the 1954 budget deficit to $5.8 billion (instead of $6.6 billion).

The President also called for: retention of the 52% corporation income tax rate; extension of existing excise taxes to Dec. 31; a personal income tax cut (10% in low & middle brackets, 1% in the highest) on Jan. 1 instead of July 1 as sought by some Congressmen; postponement of a 1% increase in social security taxes until 1955. He said prospects for lasting tax relief depended on relaxation of world tension which would permit "significant further economies." He said the Truman Admin. had left Govt. financial affairs in "a critically unsound state"; the need to "stop the deterioration of the currency which has been going on for so many years" was more urgent than the need for tax reduction.[1]

(The AFL Executive Council indorsed the President's proposals for delay in tax cuts May 20 but objected to holding off for a year on the Social Security tax increase. The council said the existence of an $18 billion social security fund was no reason to postpone the increase because reserves would vanish in future years when disbursements exceeded revenues.)

Favors Vote at 18. GOP Natl. Chrmn. Hall said in Washington May 25 that Pres. Eisenhower & Vice Pres. Nixon backed his (Hall's) proposal to lower the voting age from 21 to 18. Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Stephen A. Mitchell charged in Des Moines, Ia. May 26 that they were just jumping on a "going bandwagon" since Democrats had long campaigned for the lower voting age. (Georgia was the only state where 18-yr.-olds were permitted to vote.)

CONGRESS

Air Force Budget Dispute

Cuts Attacked. Strong Congressional & service opposition to the $5,247,128,000 military budget cut, of which $5,090,000,000 was to be borne by the Air Force, led to a demand by Rep. Samuel W. Yorty (D., Calif.) May 22 for Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson's resignation.

Wide World
REP. YORTY

Yorty, who had started denouncing the cut May 11, told the House May 22: "The dollars he [Wilson] worships will not shoot down attacking enemy planes." "If we are to err, we should err on the side of too much air power, not too little." He inserted in the *Congressional Record* May 21 a report he said he got from the AF which predicted that the cut would have a "drastic impact" on the U.S. aircraft industry and mean far less air strength than the "absolute minimum" needed for national security. It said the reduction would delay build-up of a 120-wing AF until mid-1956, instead of 1955 as Wilson had said.

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R., Me.) submitted to Wilson May 21 a list of 32 questions starting off with: "Is the new budget based on economy or security?" Among her questions: (a) "How can you cut more than $5 billion from Air Force appropriations," cut the AF to 114 wings, and still say the AF "will be more powerful in 1954 than if the original plan had been followed of building a 143-wing Air Force in 1954?" (b) "How has the nature of the Communist threat changed so that we need only 120 instead of 143 wings" but the same Army & Navy strength?

Rep. Melvin Price (D., Ill.), assailing the cut in a House speech May 26, indicated that he thought Budget Director Joseph M. Dodge's call for economy rather than Defense Secy. Wilson's defense estimates dictated the revision. Price read a letter from Dodge to Wilson which listed the proposed cuts and said: "You are expected to adjust your recommendations accordingly."

Budget Defended. Wilson, backing the AF cuts before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee May 19-20, made these points: (1) Soviet concentration on fighter plane output could be a sign that the Soviet air force might be intended principally for defense; (2) the AF will have $11.7 billion in new money & $28½ billion in unspent previous appropriations in fiscal 1954; it will spend $15.4 billion in fiscal 1954, and expenditures on combat planes & parts will be 4 times as great as in the current fiscal year; (3) the AF could not get enough modern planes for 143 wings in 1954-55 even if it got the money.

Wilson told the subcommittee May 20 that Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, AF Chief of Staff, had not protested the cut when it was approved at a Natl. Security Council meeting. Vandenberg told reporters May 25 that he attended only as an adviser so he "neither approved nor disapproved"; "I was not asked for my opinion and did not give it."

Deputy Defense Secy. Roger M. Kyes told the Senate subcommittee May 20 that he disagreed with reports that the USSR had more planes than the USAF. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Army Chief-of-Staff-designate, had estimated Russian front-line planes at 20,000. Wilson had said the U.S. had 25,000 AF, 10,000 Navy & 2,000 Army aircraft. (The UP said May 20 that Ridgway reportedly told the House Armed Services Com. that 132 divisions was the initial "minimum" needed to halt a Soviet invasion of Europe. NATO goals: 60 divisions this year, 70 by 1955.)

(As a result of military budget cuts: The AF said May 14 that it would cancel construction at 14 airbases to save upwards of $155 million. The Army said May 18 that it would close 3 big training bases.)[2]

Other Legislation. A bill barring high Govt. officials from collecting lump-sum cash payments for accrued vacations when they quit the Govt. was passed by unanimous Senate vote and sent back to the House May 26.[3] . . . A bill admitting Ohio to the Union as of Mar. 1, 1803 was passed by the House unanimously May 19 and sent to the Senate. It was intended to settle "some little confusion" caused by the fact that Congress had approved the state's constitution & boundaries 150 years ago but had neglected to vote on Ohio's formal entry as 17th state.

Appropriations. Authority to start 35,000 public housing units in fiscal 1954, dropped from the Independent Offices appropriation by the House, was restored by the Senate May 20 as it passed by voice and sent to joint conference a bill appropriating $457,412,000 for 22 federal agencies.[4] . . . A $1,980,706,461 appropriation for the Labor Dept., Health, Education & Welfare Dept. and 4 related agencies was passed by 395-2 House vote (Wisconsin Republicans Lawrence H. Smith & William K. Van Pelt opposed) and sent to the Senate May 26. This was $117,481,291 under ex-Pres. Truman's request, $40,807,009 less than Pres. Eisenhower had proposed. $255,184,000 was for Labor, $1,712,248,461 for Health-Education-Welfare. . . . A $1,254,808,328 Agriculture Dept. appropriation was passed by 384-12 House vote May 20 after the farm bloc won a fight to retain $195 million for soil conservation payments. The bill carried $109,600,000 less than ex-Pres. Truman asked for, $106 million more than Pres. Eisenhower recommended. An amendment cut from $2,500 to $1,000 the maximum conservation subsidy allowed to any farmer. . . . A $1,143,146,712 State-Justice-Commerce appropriation was passed by 344-5 House poll May 5 after the House had voted, 181-167, to eliminate a provision giving the

1—see pp. 160G, J-K 124J-K (Consult Index Sections for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Section) 2—see p. 161D 3—see p. 77J-L 4—see p.

Secretaries of the 3 departments "absolute discretion" to fire any employe. The appropriation was $326,347,803 less than ex-Pres. Truman had proposed, $129,602,550 under Pres. Eisenhower's revised request. $102,744,787 was for the State Dept., $179,265,000 for Justice & $861,136,925 for Commerce. . . . A bill appropriating $2,832,250,000 for the Post Office Dept. and $611,895,000 for the Treasury Dept. was passed by the House May 14. The total was $127,983,000 less than ex-Pres. Truman had budgeted, $4,955,000 below Pres. Eisenhower's proposals—cuts respectively of 3½% & 1/7%.

Adjournment Target. Congress' Republican leaders agreed May 26 to cut the legislative program to a few major bills in an effort to adjourn by July 31. Early adjournment had been requested by the Eisenhower Admin. in order to give officials time to do their jobs without the constant distraction of being called by Congressional committees.

Case Quitting. Rep. Clifford P. Case (R., N.J.), 49, revealed May 26 that he would resign after the current session of Congress to accept the presidency of the Fund for the Republic, an organization formed by the Ford Foundation to work for protection of "freedom of thought, inquiry & expression" in the U.S.

Morse Denied Committee Posts. The Senate refused, 56-19, May 25 to return to Sen. Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.) the Armed Services and Labor committee seats he lost when he quit the GOP. The vote was 32 R. & 24 D. vs. 16 D. & Republicans Chas. W. Tobey (N.H.) & Guy Cordon (Ore.). Morse was assigned to the Public Works and District of Columbia Committees. He had left the Republican side of the Senate and had been sitting with the Democrats.[1]

ARMED FORCES

A-Cannon Fired. The first firing of an atomic shell from an artillery piece took place at the Nevada proving grounds May 25. The 11-inch-thick projectile flew 7 miles through the air before a time fuse exploded it at 8:30 a.m. 500 feet above a Frenchman Flat target area dotted with railroad cars, military equipment & 50-60-ft. pine & cedar trees. It had been loaded in the 85-ton 280-mm. "Atomic Annie" cannon by a 9-man crew from the 52d Field Artillery Group and fired electrically by Atomic Energy Comm. scientists 10 miles away. Its force was believed to be about half that of the Hiroshima bomb.

The blast produced a fireball visible 65 miles away in Las Vegas, Nev. Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens & some 3,000 armed forces members weathered the explosion in trenches 2½ miles away. 79 members of Congress & about 20 top Govt. officials observed from a distance of 9 miles. 2,525 troops formed into 2 combat battalions maneuvered in the area about 1½ hours after the blast, and 42 AF planes made crew-indoctrination flights over the area. The explosion was the 10th & last of the current series, the 31st in continental U.S. and probably history's 48th.[2]

(The *N.Y. Times* reported May 25 that AEC measurements in communities near the Nevada site & elsewhere throughout the U.S. had disclosed no dangerous radio-activity resulting from the tests. The Weather Bureau denied May 21 that the blasts were in the slightest degree responsible for abnormally heavy rains in the eastern U.S.)

Admirals. Adm. Robert B. Carney was nominated formally by Pres. Eisenhower May 21 as Chief of Naval Operations. He succeeded Adm. William M. Fechteler, 57, whose designation to Carney's old post—NATO Commander in Chief, South (Mediterranean area)—was announced May 25.[3]

Air Developments. Jet plane feats reported by the AF at an Aviation Writers Assn. convention at Carswell AF Base, Ft. Worth, Tex. May 20: (a) A Boeing B-47 Stratojet piloted by Col. Richard C. Neeley of Salt Lake City made the first jet flight across the North Pole more than a year ago; (b) about a year ago a B-47 set a non-stop jet distance record of more than 12,000 miles in a 24-hr. flight during which it was refueled in air 3 times; (c) 2 B-47s flew 3,120 miles across the Atlantic from Limestone, Me. to Fairford, Eng. in 5 hr. 38 min. Apr. 7 without mid-air refueling; they returned 2 weeks later.

The 59,000-ton supercarrier *Forrestal,* scheduled for launching at Newport News, Va. in 1954, will have a canted flight deck, the Navy announced May 21. British-originated canting, in which planes land & take off at an angle instead of along a carrier's center line, was said to increase the length of a carrier's landing strip by up to 40% and to make it easier for speedy jets to operate from them. The Navy said May 21 that the 27,000-ton *Essex*-class carriers *Lexington, Shangri-La & Bon Homme Richard* would be converted to canted-deck vessels.[4]

Ex-GI in Korea for Trial. Ex-Sgt. Robert W. Toth, 21, Pittsburgh steelworker honorably discharged from the AF in Dec. 1952, was arrested by AF authorities in Pittsburgh May 13 and flown back to Korea (he landed May 18) for court-martial on charges of murdering Bang Soon Kil, South Korean civilian, at an airbase in Korea in Sept. 1952. Airman 1/c Thomas L. Kinder, 21, of Cleveland, Tenn. was returned from an Osceola, Wis. airbase to Korea May 25 for trial with Toth. An unidentified 3d defendant was described as an AF officer still serving in Korea. Toth was the first ex-serviceman returned to military custody for trial under the military justice code which took effect June 1, 1951. It authorized the military to arrest ex-servicemen charged with offenses punishable by prison terms of 5 or more years provided civilian courts could not handle the cases. The killing was believed to have taken place after men of Toth & Kinder's outfit were allegedly told by officers to shoot anybody caught stealing ammunition. (Chrmn. Leverett Saltonstall [R., Mass.] of the Sen. Armed Services Com. ordered May 16 an investigation of charges by Sen. John W. Bricker [R., O.] that "secret" & "illegal executive agreements made during the Truman Admin." permitted U.S. servicemen stationed abroad to be surrendered to foreign courts for trial.)[5]

Other Investigations. Defense Dept. buying practices threaten "complete chaos" to any future mobilization, according to Senate Investigations Subcom. staff charges reported by the UP May 23. The staff report scored Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson & his predecessors for "freezing out" small business from defense orders and spending 80% of defense funds through negotiated, noncompetitive contracts. Defense Dept. purchasing rules "emasculated" Congressional legislation designed to give small business a chance at defense contracts, the report said. . . . Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.) said May 15 that Deputy Defense Secy. Roger M. Kyes had assured him that the Defense Dept. had not recommended junking or curtailing the $1.219 billion atomic explosives production plant being built in Pike County, O. The *Washington Post* had reported that Kyes made such a recommendation to the Natl. Security Council on behalf of Defense Secy. Wilson. . . . Vice Pres. Robert L. Smith of the Bobrich Products Corp. of Beacon, N.Y. told a Senate Small Business subcommittee May 4 that the Air Force had directed him to resume production of a faulty airplane machinegun heater despite the fact that it frequently burns out and, in at least one instance, destroyed an F-86 jet's entire wiring system—$15,000 worth of damage. He said he thought the heater's designer—George Stoll, who had since become AF project engineer for the heater—had "a vested interest in the error of design."

LABOR

Raises at GM, Ford. A 19¢-an-hr. raise in base wages & other benefits were won by the CIO United Auto Workers for 350,000 Gen. Motors employees May 22 & 135,000 Ford workers May 25. The base-pay raise made no change in current take-home pay since it actually was a transfer of part of the 24¢ hourly cost-of-living allowance already granted under existing "escalator" contracts. Its result merely was to make 19¢ of the 24¢ permanent and to lower from 24¢ an hour to 5¢ the maximum pay cut that UAW members could have to take regardless of how much living costs dropped. Both companies also increased the annual "productivity" raise from 4¢ an hour to 5¢, boosted pay scales of skilled-trades workers by 10¢ an hour effective June 1 and tied the "escalator" clause to the new BLS consumer price index which was soon to replace the old BLS index. In addition, Ford (but not GM) agreed to

1—see p. 13P 2—see pp. 145A, 162K-H 3—see p. 152B-D, F 4—see Vol. XII, p. 372H 5—see p. 58E

increase maximum pensions from $125 a month (including social security) to $137.50.

GM promised 40,000 members of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Workers May 20 all benefits the UAW got.[1]

(UAW strikes at plants of auto parts suppliers threw 135,650 men in the auto industry out of work by May 22.)

Longshore Cleanup Ordered. AFL Pres. George Meany told Pres. Joseph P. Ryan of the AFL Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. in a May 26 letter that his response to AFL orders for an ILA cleanup was unsatisfactory. He demanded "further steps . . . forthwith" and directed the ILA to report no later than 2 weeks before a scheduled Aug. 10 hearing before the AFL Exec. Council. The ILA Exec. Council, meeting in Baltimore May 14-15, had: (1) ordered its N.Y. & N.J. locals to abolish the racket-ridden shape-up system of hiring despite a vote by the N.Y.-N.J. members favoring it; (2) sent Meany a letter promising to clean house, rejecting AFL instructions to oust officers with criminal records unless the AFL adopted rules requiring all affiliates to do likewise and defending ILA officials who took gifts from employers. This answer was rejected by the AFL Exec. Council May 21.[2]

Govt. Aids Jobless Areas. The AP reported May 14 that the Office of Defense Mobilization had agreed to tax incentives for firms building defense plants in cities with chronic unemployment. Such firms would be allowed to write off as depreciation up to 100% of the costs of their plants in 5 years. Labor Secy. Martin P. Durkin was author of the plan. His Labor Dept. would have the responsibility for deciding which areas to aid.

GENERAL

Rosenberg Plea Rejected. The Supreme Court, by a 7-2 vote May 25, refused for a 3d time to review the case of Julius & Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atomic spies. This vacated a stay of execution which had been granted pending the outcome of their appeal. Justices Hugo L. Black & William O. Douglas dissented. Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson refused May 26 a petition for a further stay of execution pending a new request for review.[3]

Perl Convicted. William Perl, 34, jet propulsion expert who worked on top-secret military projects, was convicted of perjury by a federal jury in New York May 22. He was found to have lied to a federal grand jury in 1950 when he denied that he knew Julius Rosenberg & Morton Sobell, convicted atomic spies. Asst. U.S. Atty. Robert Martin said after the trial that the FBI had evidence "directly" linking Perl "to the Rosenberg espionage ring."[4]

Govt. Job Sales Charged. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. announced May 16 that 6 persons, including 3 Republican Party officials, had been indicted by a federal grand jury in Savannah, Ga. on charges of trying to sell or buy post office appointments. Gerard Hartzog, ex-vice chairman of the S.C. State Republican Party, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Columbia, S.C. May 19 on charges of trying to sell a postmastership. The 6 indicted in Savannah (all were arrested May 16): Tom C. Williams, GOP chrmn. for the 8th Cong. Dist.; Isaac J. White, GOP chrmn. for Pierce County; James M. Kent, GOP vice chrmn. for the 8th Cong. Dist.; Wilson Truett Tuten, Bristol postmaster; Henry Grady Smith, Jessup rural mail carrier; Chestnut A. Thompson, retired Jessup mail carrier.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FRANCE

Mayer Cabinet Quits. René Mayer, Premier of France since Dec. 7 (Cabinet installed Jan. 8), resigned May 21 after the Natl. Assembly refused, 328-244, to vote confidence in his program for reducing the budget and giving the Cabinet more power at the expense of Parliament. He lost on the specific issue of Cabinet authority when ex-de Gaullists refused to support him. He had intended to ask also for indorsement of plans to cut Govt. expenditures & raise taxes. Bids from Pres. Vincent Auriol to form a new Cabinet were refused by Guy Mollet, Socialist Party general secretary, May 24 & André Diethelm, de Gaullist, May 25 after they were unable to muster enough Parliamentary support for confirmation. The Natl. Assembly refused, 276-235, May 28 to approve Paul Reynaud, 74, conservative Independent & financial expert who was Premier during the 1940 invasion of France. Reynaud had said he would form a Govt. if he could get 375 Assembly votes, the majority needed to assure passage of his constitutional reform bill (similar to Mayer's.)[5]

Labor. Catholic & Socialist railway unions accepted a 5% wage increase May 23 but the Communist-led Gen. Confed. of Labor staged a one-day strike same day that tied up rail traffic from Paris to southeastern France. Gas & electrical workers called a 24-hour strike throughout France & Algeria May 20 in support of wage demands. French ships, tied up for 3 weeks in Mediterranean & Atlantic ports by a strike of merchant marine officers, resumed operations May 17-19. Premier Mayer, acting as arbiter of the strike, awarded officers on North Atlantic runs 70 days' vacation (a 10-day increase but 30 days less than they asked). He refused a request for a 40-hr. week.[5]

Communists won 30 seats in the Paris Municipal Council in suburban voting May 18 for 60 general councillors. This gave the CP 58 seats in the 150-man Council (gain of 4). Socialists won 17 (loss of 3), Popular Republicans 12 (loss of 5). The remaining 63 seats were held by Moderates, Independents & Rightwingers.[6]

India. The Indian & Pakistani Govts. announced plans May 25 to begin direct negotiations for the settlement of all outstanding issues between the 2 nations. A joint communiqué issued in New Delhi May 23 said Prime Mins. Jawaharlal Nehru of India & Mohammed Ali of Pakistan would discuss all Indian-Pakistani relations when they met in London at Queen Elizabeth's coronation in June.[7] . . . India extended state control over production & distribution of minerals used in development of atomic energy & allied industries May 19. . . . Deaths of nearly 700 persons during a 10-week cholera epidemic in Calcutta were reported by city officials May 20.

Israel. 4 General Zionists quit the coalition Cabinet May 25 in protest against proposed display of red flags & singing of the *Internationale* in schools on labor holidays. Those who resigned: Commerce Min. Peretz Bernstein, Interior Min. Israel Rokach, Health Min. Josef Serlin, Communications Min. Josef Saphir. The Mapai Party's Central Com. voted May 24 to permit schools, if requested by a majority of parents, to fly red flags as Socialist symbols & sing traditional workers' songs. Prime Min. David Ben-Gurion, Mapai leader, disagreed with his party's action. He sided with the General Zionists in their demand that only the Israeli flag & anthem be used.

"Murderous & coordinated action by armed forces from Jordan" against 3 villages near Lydda May 25 was reported to the Israeli-Jordanian Mixed Armistice Comm. May 26. 2 persons were killed and 6 others, including 3 children, injured. The commission also heard a Jordanian complaint that 20 Israeli soldiers penetrated more than a mile into Jordan May 23 and attacked 3 villages, killing 2 persons & wounding 3. Armistice Comm. Chief Lt. Gen. William A. Riley said May 25 that an inspection of the Mt. Scopus demilitarized area, requested by Jordan, failed to show Israeli violation of the 1948 demilitarization pact.[8]

Japan. Premier Shigeru Yoshida completed his 5th Cabinet May 21, filling all posts with members of the Liberal Party. 10 were held over from the old Cabinet.[9] . . . Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was surrounded and jeered in Tokyo May 26 by about 20 Japanese women, identified as members of the leftist Women's Dem. Society. Newspaper reports that she had been pulled from her car and mauled were denied by her secretary, Maureen Corr, who said Mrs. Roosevelt termed the incident "very unimportant & unfortunate." Mrs. Roosevelt had declined to be interviewed by the group which accosted her as she left a conference at the Japanese Labor Ministry. She arrived in Japan May 22 for a 5-day visit arranged by the Japanese Com. for Intellectual Inter-Exchange.

Philippines. Pres. Elpidio Quirino won the Liberal Party's unanimous nomination for the Philippine presi-

1—see Vol. XII, 377C-D; X, 309K 2—see 154F 3—see 102H 4—see 162D 5—see 154N 6—see 145N 7—see 127K 8—see 173F 9—see 163A

dency May 24 after supporters of Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo quit the Liberal convention. Romulo's faction bolted because Quirino forces would not permit a secret ballot on the nomination. Romulo said May 26 he would run for the presidency as the candidate of a new Democratic Party. His running mate: Vice Pres. Fernando Lopez, who also broke with the Liberals May 24.[1] . . . Congress ended a 100-day session at midnight May 21 without ratifying the 1951 Japanese peace treaty. A 17% foreign exchange tax on remittances from abroad and a $275,608,420 national budget for 1954 were adopted.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Atom Core Measured. Experiments with Columbia U.'s 385 million-volt cyclotron at Nevis, N.Y. indicate that the radius of the atom's nucleus is 15%-20% smaller than generally believed, Dr. James Rainwater reported in New York May 24. Rainwater, superviser of the project, said the nucleus apparently: (a) is twice as dense as previously thought; (b) takes up only ½ trillionth of the atom's volume, not a full trillionth as previously believed; (c) is fluffy outside, denser inside—like a flattened peach.[2]

Expansion Theory Backed. Dr. Edwin Hubble of Mt. Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, Calif., told the Royal Institution in London May 15 that observations with the 200-inch Mt. Palomar telescope support the theory that the universe is expanding. He deduced that "at some time in the past all the nebulae [of the universe] were quite close together and that . . . the duration of the present expansion is roughly equal to the known age of the earth."

NEW BOOKS

THE DARK ANGEL, by Mika Waltari. Trans. by Naomi Walford. Account of fall of Constantinople. May 22. (Putnam, 374 pp., $3.75)*

EXPLORATIONS IN SCIENCE, by Waldemar Kaempffert. Discusses wide variety of scientific lore, including cancer & atomic research, psychiatry, supersonic speed, vagaries of luck. May 1. (Viking, 296 pp., $3.50)†

KINGFISHERS CATCH FIRE, by Rumer Godden. English widow tries to live according to Western ideals in Kashmiri village. BOMC June choice. May 22. (Viking, 282 pp., $3.50)*

REPORT ON MAO'S CHINA, by Frank Moraes. "Times of India" ed. reports both good & bad results of communism seen during visit to Red China as member of Indian cultural mission last year; says U.S. aid can insure political stability in East. May 26. (Macmillan, 212 pp., $3.75)†

7½ CENTS, by Richard Bissell. Adventures of young man in Sleep-Tite Pajama Co. of Junction City, Iowa. BOMC June choice. May 21. (Little, Brown, 245 pp., $3.50)*

WHERE MAIN STREET MEETS THE RIVER, by Hodding Carter. Greenville, Miss. "Delta Democrat-Times" ed. discusses the South, newspaper business, himself. May 21. (Rinehart, 339 pp., $4)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

OBITUARIES

Lord Aberconway (Henry Duncan McLaren), 74, head of John Brown, Ltd., shipbuilding firm that built the *Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mary;* May 23 in Dembighshire, Wales.

William L. Frierson, 83, U.S. Solicitor Gen. in Wilson Admin.; May 25 in Columbia, Tenn.

Gen. Josef Hanus, commander-in-chief of Czechoslovakia Air Force; burial May 19 announced in Prague May 22.

Frederick Jackson, 67, stage & screen writer (*School for Husbands, The Bishop Misbehaves, Stormy Weather*); May 22, Hollywood.

George W. Johnson, 73, bd. chrmn. of Endicott-Johnson Shoe Co.; May 25 in Endicott, N.Y.

Dr. Fritz Meyer, 78, internationally prominent heart specialist who fled Nazi Germany to practice in U.S.; May 17 in Berlin while on lecture tour.

Gomer Smith, 61, vice pres. of Dr. Francis E. Townsend's old age pension plan. Democratic Congressman from Oklahoma in 1937; May 26 in Oklahoma City of cancer.

Albert Spalding, 64, concert violinist & composer; May 26 in New York of cerebral hemorrhage.

Frederic A. William, 70, ex-pres. of Cannon Mills, director of Japanese textile industry under Gen. MacArthur's occupation regime; May 24 in Port Chester, N.Y.

1—see pp. 163C, 173J 2—see Vol. XII, p. 256P 3—see p. 64C 4—see p. 128J 5—see p. 164P 6—see p. 156N 7—see p. 162B (Consult Index Sections by name & subject for other references)

SPORTS

Baseball. The U.S. Supreme Court agreed May 25 to hear 3 appeals contesting organized baseball's "reserve clause" contracts giving clubs complete control over players. Arguments were to be presented at the Fall term (beginning Oct. 5) in the cases of Walter J. Kowalski of New York & George Earl Toolson of Los Angeles, minor league players, and Jack Corbett, clubowner in El Paso, Tex.[3] . . . Major league records: *longest 9-inning game*—3 hr. 52 min. between the AL Yankees & Boston in New York May 25 (Boston won, 14-10); *most runs scored with none out in an inning*—Brooklyn 12 (8th inning) in Philadelphia (NL) May 24; *consecutive strikeouts*—8 Cincinnati Redlegs by Max Surkont of NL-leading Braves in Milwaukee May 25. . . . Ralph Kiner of Pittsburgh (NL) hit his 300th major league home run against New York May 24. Only active player with more: John Mize of the N.Y. Yankees (356). The late Babe Ruth's major league record: 714. . . . A Cotton States League game was forfeited to Jackson, Miss. May 20 when Hot Springs, Ark. tried to start Negro Jim Tugerson as its pitcher. League Pres. Al Haraway had ruled that any game involving Tugerson must be forfeited. Tugerson had been recalled by Hot Springs from Knoxville, Tenn. May 19.[4]

Bowling. Winners in the American Bowling Congress tourney in Chicago Feb. 21-May 24: singles (for $500) & all-events ($1,000)—Frank Santore of New York (749 for 3 games, 1,994 for 9 games); doubles ($1,000)—Eddie Koepp & Joe Kissoff of Cleveland (1,339); team ($2,500)—Pfeiffer Beers of Detroit (3,181).

Boxing. The world flyweight boxing champion, Yoshio Shirai, 29, of Japan, defended his title in Tokyo May 19 by a decision over Tanny Campo, 24, of the Philippines.

Golf. $25,000 Colonial Natl. tourney at Fort Worth, Tex.: won May 24 by Ben Hogan of Palm Springs, Calif. for $5,000. . . . Women's Southern Amateur at Chattanooga, Tenn.: won May 23 by Polly Riley, Fort Worth.

Horse Racing. Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Native Dancer, Eric Guerin up, outraced Spring Hill Farm's Jamie K. to win by a neck in the 77th Preakness at Pimlico, Baltimore, May 23. Native Dancer won $65,200 of the $113,750 purse. Royal Bay Gem was 3d. Dark Star, Kentucky Derby winner, ran 5th in the Preakness and bowed a tendon. He was retired May 25 by owner Harry F. Guggenheim.[5]

MISCELLANEOUS

Tornadoes. 5 persons were killed by a tornado which lashed the U.S.-Canadian border in the area of the twin cities of Sarnia, Ont. & Port Huron, Mich. May 21. A final count showed that Texas tornadoes May 11 killed 114 persons in Waco & 10 in San Angelo. Pres. Eisenhower allocated $250,000 for Waco relief May 15 and an additional $115,000 for Waco & other tornado-stricken Texas towns May 22. The AP said May 23 that so far this year the U.S. had at least 103 tornadoes which caused 214 deaths and did $146 million worth of property damage.[6]

Married. Princess Ragnhild, 22, granddaughter of Norway's King Haakon, to commoner Erling Svenn Lorentzen, 30, shipping heir, in Asker, Norway May 15. . . . Colleen Kay Hutchins, 27, Miss America of 1952, to Ernest Vanderweghe, N.Y. Knickerbocker (NBA) basketball star, in N.Y. May 24. . . . Actress Marjorie Reynolds to film editor John M. Haffen in Beverly Hills, Calif. May 17 (her 2d, his 3d).

Divorced. Author-foreign correspondent Richard Tregaskis, 36, by Mrs. Marion Tregaskis in Los Angeles May 18. . . . Harry A. McDonald, ex-RFC administrator, by Mrs. Inez McDonald in Detroit May 18 (desertion). . . . Huntz Hall, 33, & Gabriel Dell, 36, former movie "Dead End Kids," by their wives, both 28, in Los Angeles May 14. . . . *Natl. Guardian* editor Cedric H. Belfrage (awaiting deportation on Ellis Island), by Mrs. Mary Beatrice Belfrage in New York May 25.[7]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain. Announced May 10: Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, High Commissioner in Germany since 1950, will replace retiring Sir William Strang in the fall as permanent Under-Secy. of State for Forgn. Affairs. Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar, British deputy to NATO in Paris, was designated to succeed Kirkpatrick with Sir Christopher Steel, Minister in Washington, moving to the NATO post and R. H. Scott, a Forgn. Office Under-Secy., replacing Steel. . . . Garry Davis, "world citizen" actor who had toured England with an American company of the play *Stalag 17*, was arrested May 8 when he tried to enter Buckingham Palace and ask Queen Elizabeth to get him an extension of his work permit.[1]

Canada. Defense Productn. Min. C. D. Howe reported to Parliament in Ottawa May 7 that the country's steel-making capacity had been expanded by 1,500,000 tons the past 3 years, would reach 4,800,000 tons before the present expansion ended in 1955. . . . Statistics compiled in New Zealand (reported by *N.Y. Times* May 10) showed that Canada had replaced New Zealand as 2d on the list of countries with most autos per capita. The U.S. led with one car to 3.02 units of population. Canada's ratio was 4.5, New Zealand's 4.87, Australia's 5.08.

Red China. The All-China Fed. of Labor, meeting in Peiping, reported May 8 that its membership had increased from 3,000,000 to 10,200,000 since 1951. Federation Secy. Gen. Lai Jo-yu said in a speech to the meeting May 10 that living conditions in Red China could not improve until it built up "heavy industry" for "strong national defense." Reports to Hong Kong May 5 said coal mines in China had failed to meet first-quarter production goals and were hampered by an increasing accident rate. The People's Daily in Peiping said Apr. 22 that a spring famine in 133 counties of southwestern China was abating.[2]

Greece. Italy agreed in principle May 7 to pay Greece 3 billion lire ($4.6 million) in war reparations. . . . Greece complained to the UN May 8 that Bulgarian troops had seized the small, muddy island of Gamma in the Evros River on the Greek-Bulgarian border. . . . A Govt.-sponsored bill to combine 8 Greek intelligence services into a central agency was passed by Parliament May 7 despite opposition charges that the new agency would be inconsistent with democracy. The U.S. Embassy indirectly persuaded the Govt. to delete a clause providing jail sentences for critics of the new Central Intelligence Service.

Israel. Israel protested to the UN-sponsored Israeli-Jordanian Mixed Armistice Comm. May 8 that Arabs in the Jerusalem area had kidnapped a 15-yr.-old girl May 6 and killed an elderly man May 8. Israel also reported 2 Israeli border patrolmen shot and killed by "infiltrators" in the Jordan-Jerusalem border May 17. The Union of Arab Chambers of Commerce, meeting in Damascus (Syria) May 7-10, recommended confiscation of all Jewish property in Arab countries until Israel restored "the lost rights of Arab refugees." . . . Israeli Prime Min. David Ben-Gurion announced May 12 that 5 American experts had been engaged to help Israel solve its financial, production, development & other economic problems. The 5: Oscar Gass, U.S. War Production Board economic adviser during World War II, head of the group; Bernard Bell, chief Export-Import Bank economist; Bertram M. Gross, ex-Secy. of the President's Council of Economic Advisers; Dr. Marion Clawson, ex-director of the Interior Dept. Bureau of Land Management; Dr. Abba P. Lerner, economist-teacher. . . . Israel made full payment to the UN Apr. 7 of 2 reparations claims totaling $25,808 for the death of UN observer Col. Andre Serot of France, killed by terrorists in Jerusalem in 1948.

Histadrut (Israeli Fed. of Labor) announced May 4 that the collective settlement (kibbutz) of Ein Harod would be divided between its Mapai (Socialist) & pro-Soviet Mapan Party factions. The compromise was worked out after 9 months of deliberation over how to settle disputes between the 2 groups in the settlement. 55% of the inhabitants were Mapai. . . . A village for 1,000 men & women in their 60s was established May 5 at a former British RAF camp between Tel Aviv & Haifa. The project was supported by American Joint Distribution Com. funds. . . . The Govt. announced May 5 an 80% foreign-exchange premium on industrial imports. The measure had the effect of devaluing the Israeli pound from par with the dollar to a rate of I£1 & 800 prutot.[3]

Philippines. Justice-Defense Secy. Oscar Castelo resigned from the Cabinet & Senate Apr. 29 to conduct a court fight against fraud charges. Nacionalista Sen. Clare M. Recto had accused him of commiting extortion & bribery while serving as a judge in 1950. . . . Sen. Jose Zuleta, who went over to the pro-Govt. Liberal Party when the Nacionalistas refused to nominate him for Vice President, was elected Senate President Apr. 30.[4]

The Philippines announced May 5 a request for revision of the U.S.-Filipino trade agreement. The Manila Govt. sought continuation of selective free trade instead of mutual graduated tariffs, complete autonomy of Filipino currency, reciprocation of a Filipino Constitutional law giving Americans equal business privileges with natives in the Philippines for 28 years.

Australian Prime Min. Robert Gordon Menzies' Liberal-Country Party coalition retained control of the Senate in elections May 9. Unofficial returns indicated the election of 31 pro-Govt. Senators out of 60, a net loss of one to the Labor Party. Field Marshal Sir William Slim, 61, ex-chief of the British Imperial General Staff, was sworn in May 8 in Canberra as Governor General to succeed Sir William McKell. . . . **Indian Parliament** passed a bill giving the Govt. control of the tea industry through regulation of prices, distribution & development. Lower house adopted the bill May 9, upper house voted May 15. A survey of India's administration prepared for the Govt. by Dean Paul H. Appleby of Syracuse (N.Y.) U., said May 12 that India had "one of a dozen or so Governments in which honesty has been carried to its highest levels." But he pointed out many inadequacies that retarded the country's progress. The Indian press reported May 8 that Acharya Vinoba Bhave, devout Hindu follower of the late Mohandas K. Gandhi, had collected more than 1,000,000 acres of land to be given landless persons during a 2-yr. walking tour of India. Bhave hoped to collect 5 times that much by 1957.[5] . . . **Jordan** King Hussein accepted the resignation of Premier Tewfik Abul Huda May 5 and asked Amb.-to-Britain Fawzi Pasha el Mulki to form a new Cabinet.[6] . . . **Kenya** authorities expressed the belief May 11 that Mau Mau terrorists who had made recent frenzied attacks on police posts were under the influence of bhang, a narcotic.[7] . . . **Pakistan** Prime Min. Mohammed Ali, visiting Dacca, East Pakistan May 9, was promised the support of East Bengal Moslem leaders who had threatened to cause a break between East Pakistan (northeast of India) & Pakistan proper. . . . **Turkey** held ceremonies May 12 to mark the beginning of work on its largest hydroelectric dam, a U.S.-aided project at Sariyar (northwest Turkey).

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

World production of goods reached a new high in 1952 but the rate of increase was smaller than in previous years, the UN *World Economic Report, 1951-52* showed Mar. 29. East-West trade declined by ½ since the pre-war years but volume of trade among East European nations and Communist China virtually doubled between 1948 and 1952. Industrial production rose in 1952 in Australia, Canada, France & West Germany and fell in Belgium, Denmark & the United Kingdom. It increased in Soviet-bloc countries

1—see Vol. XI, 152C 2—see p. 137F 3—see p. 160A 4—see p. 163C
5—see Vol. XII, 129K 6—see p. 160B 7—see p. 155E-H (Consult Index for references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Section)

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
American Hard Rubber Co.	Victor T. Norton	Pres.	May 4
Amer. Inst. of Industrial Engineers, Inc.	Frank Groseclose of Georgia Tech.	Pres.	May 2
Amer. Sugar Refining Co.	Jos. F. Abbott	Chrmn.*	Apr. 28
	H. Beach Carpenter	Pres.	Apr. 28
Atlas Powder Co.	Isaac Fogg	Chrmn.*	May 6
	Ralph K. Gottshall	Pres.	May 6
Burns Bros. (N.Y.)	Martin F. Shea	Chrmn.*	May 6
	Horace E. Davenport, 46**	Pres.	May 6
Carr-Consolidated Biscuit Co.	W. Clark Evans	Pres.	May 14
Cities Service Co.	W. Alton Jones	Chrmn.*	May 20
	Burl S. Watson, 59	Pres.	May 20
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.	Alexander C. Brown	Chrmn.*	May 20
	Walter A. Sterling, 58	Pres.	May 20
F. W. Dodge Corp.	Howard Barringer, 53	Pres.†	May 18
Gen. Aniline & Film Corp.	Winston Paul, 65	Chrmn.	May 20
	Jack Frye	Pres.‡	May 20
Georgia Pacific Plywood Co.	Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Pick	V. chrmn.	May 20
Gimbel Bros., Inc.	Bernard F. Gimbel	Chrmn.*	May 19
	Bruce A. Gimbel, 39§	Pres.	May 19
Gulf Oil Corp.	Sidney A. Swensrud	Chrmn.*¶	Apr. 28
	Wm. K. Whiteford	Pres.	Apr. 28
Steve Hannagan Associates, Inc.[a]	Jos. Copps	Pres.	May 18
Hercules Powder Co.	Albert E. Forster, 52	Pres.[b]	Apr. 29
Inland Steel Co.	Clarence B. Randall, 62	Chrmn.*[c]	Apr. 29
	Jos. L. Block	Pres.	Apr. 29
S. S. Kresge Co.	Franklin P. Williams	Pres.[d]	May 8
Licensed Beverage Industries, Inc.	R. E. Joyce of Natl. Distillers Products Corp.	Pres.	May 19
P. Lorillard Co.	Wm. J. Halley	Pres.[e]	Apr. 28
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	Frederic W. Ecker, 57	Pres.[f]	Apr. 28
N.Y., New Haven & Hartford R.R.	Morgan B. Brainard	Chrmn.[g]	Apr. 30
N.Y. Stock Exchange	Richard M. Crooks	Chrmn.‡	May 11
Palestine Economic Corp.	Robt. Szold	Pres.	May 3
Security Banknote Co.	Richard H. Kriete, 54, pres. of Taca Intl. Airways, S.A.	Chrmn.	May 13
Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.	Don G. Mitchell	Chrmn.*[h]	Apr. 30
	H. Ward Zimmer	Pres.	Apr. 30
Texas Utilities Co.	Howard L. Aller	Chrmn.*	May 17
	Geo. L. MacGregor	Pres.	May 17
Tide Water Associated Oil Co.	David T. Staples	Pres.[j]	May 7
Udylite Corp.	Clyde H. Reeme	Pres.[k]	Apr. 26
U.S. Agriculture Dept.'s Fed. Crop Insurance Corp.	Chas. S. Laidlaw of Minneapolis	Mgr.	May 20
U.S. Playing Card Co.	A. F. Stanley	Pres.[l]	Apr. 24
John Wanamaker (N.Y.)	Austin Taylor Graves	Pres.	Apr. 30
Ward Baking Co.	Edw. A. McLaughlin	Pres.[m]	May 12
West Ky. Coal Co.	Cyrus S. Eaton	Chrmn.[n]	May 12
Westinghouse Elec. Corp.	John J. McCloy	Director[p]	May 5
Willys Motors, Inc.	Edgar F. Kaiser	Pres.	May 4
Women's Natl. Farm & Garden Assn.	Gertrude L. Warren of Washington	Pres.	May 6

RETIREMENTS

Glenn L. Martin Co.	Glenn L. Martin, 67	Director	May 16[d]
Natl. Fed. of American Shipping	Frazer A. Bailey	Pres.	May 24[d]
U.S. Lines	Harry Manning, 56	Commodore	Apr. 29[d]

*Was pres. **Cont'd also as Pickering Co. chrmn. & Pocahontas Fuel Co. vice pres. †Succeeded Thos. S. Holden, who became vice chrmn. ‡Reelected §4th generation of family to become pres. of 111-yr.-old firm ¶Succeeded J. Frank Drake, who became exec. com. chrmn. [a]Newly formed to handle late publicist's accounts [b]Succeeded Chas. A. Higgins, 64, who cont'd as chrmn. [c]Succeeded Robt. M. Granger [f]Succeeded Chas. G. Taylor Jr. [g]Succeeded Frederic C. Dumaine Jr., who was reelected pres. [h]Succeeded Max F. Balcom [j]Succeeded Wm. F. Humphrey, 80, who retired [k]Succeeded L. K. Lindahl, who cont'd as chrmn. [l]Succeeded M. A. Follman, who became exec. com. chrmn. [m]Succeeded C. Everett Casto [n]Succeeded Jas. N. Fogarty, who became exec. com. chrmn. [p]Succeeded Amb.-to-Britain Winthrop W. Aldrich. [d]Date reported; effective at later date.

"by a large percentage," the report said. (Middle East oil production rose 8% in 1952 despite cessation of exports from Iran, the UN Dept. of Economic Affairs reported Apr. 12. It said economic development in the area was slight but Turkey's record 1952 agricultural output offset poor crops in Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon & Syria.)[1]

Ex-Amb.-to-Britain Lewis W. Douglas was appointed chairman Apr. 20 of a conference being called by Resources for the Future, Inc. to evaluate long-range use of U.S. natural resources. Horace M. Albright, U.S. Potash Co. president, was elected chairman of the group May 4, and Dr. R. G. Gustavson, U. of Nebraska chancellor, was elected president . . . . **I. F. Kinnard** of Gen. Electric was awarded the 1952 Lamme Gold Medal of the American Inst. of Electrical Engineers for work on "instrumentation & measurements" (announced Mar. 31). . . . **Preston T. Tucker** settled his $141,428 income tax claim (it included $46,960 in penalties, $94,468 in back taxes) by paying the Govt. $75,260 Apr. 15. . . . **F. L. Jacobs Co.** sued its ex-pres., Rex C. Jacobs, 8 other ex-directors and C. S. Jacobs, who was still listed as a director, in Detroit on charges of diverting more than $700,000 in company funds to private use (reported Apr. 10). . . . **Adolf Gobel, Inc.** was permitted by the Justice Dept. Feb. 25 to pay the Govt. $100,000 to settle Agriculture Dept. claims arising from alleged failure to meet specifications in a contract for the school lunch program. Trading in Gobel stock was halted by a series of SEC suspensions beginning Mar. 13 after the firm's accountants said Gobel's 1952 statement understated losses.

Agriculture. Statistical material from recent U.S. Dept. of Agriculture reports: (May 8) 1952's cotton crop amounted to some 15,136,000 500-lb. bales worth about $2.617 billion vs. 15,144,000 bales worth a record $2.9 billion in 1951; prices averaged 37.95c a lb. for the 1951 crop, 34.6c for the 1952 crop. (May 9) Federal farm price support loans & inventories totaled $3,065,643,000 for fiscal 1953 operations Mar. 31; the CCC's net realized loss on the support program was $30,567,000 vs. the $67,352,000 loss for fiscal 1952. (May 11) The winter wheat crop was estimated at 729,884,000 bu. as of Apr. 1.[2]

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Southern Baptist Convention in Houston, Tex. charged May 9 that the Roman Catholic hierarchy was persecuting minority religious groups in Italy, Spain & certain Latin American countries.[3]

Council of Catholic Men, at its 33d annual meeting in St. Louis Apr. 11-12, criticized the McCarran Immigration Act and urged adoption of special legislation to allow admission of more refugees, expellees & displaced persons. The council also indorsed: internationalization of Jerusalem; a Congressional investigation of distribution of obscene & immoral publications; a request that the UN condemn "the policy & practice of Communist tyrants of exterminating religion and persecuting believers in God."[4]

U. of Chicago May 7 adopted a new curriculum which virtually abandoned a key part of the 2-yr. program instituted in 1942 by ex-Pres. Robert M. Hutchins. The new plan required 5 years of study for a bachelor's degree by students admitted after 2 years of high school and 4 years' work for students admitted after a full high school program. The Hutchins system allowed "exceptional" students to earn a B.A. degree after 2 years of high school & 2 or 3 years of college. Faculty & students protested the change; University College Dean Dr. Frederick Champion Ward offered his resignation but it was refused by Chancellor Lawrence A. Kimpton.

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive*	Post	Date
Alabama U.	Dr. O. C. Carmichael, 61§	Pres.	May 2
Assoc. Lutheran Charities	Rev. E. B. Glabe, Min'polis	Pres.	May 21
Child Eductn. Foundtn.	Hollister Sturges Jr.¶	Pres.	May 10
Cooper Union (N.Y.)	Irving S. Olds, 66‡	Chrmn.	May 10
Hebrew U. (Jerusalem)	Israeli Pres. Itzhak Ben Zvi	Hon. Pres.	Mar. 23
	Prof. Benj. Mazar[a]	Pres.	Mar. 23
Natl. Cncl. Jewish Women	Mrs. Irving M. Engel, N.Y.[b]	Pres.	Mar. 20
Natl. Fed. of Temple Sisterhoods	Mrs. Hugo Dalsheimer, Balt.	Pres.	Apr. 21
Southern Baptist Conv.	Dr. J. W. Storer[c]	Pres.	May 7
Trinity Coll.(Hartford,Conn.)	Dr. A. C. Jacobs[d]	Pres.	May 16
Union U. (Schenectady)	Spencer B. Eddy[e]	Pres.	May 14
Va. Military Inst.	Maj. Gen. W. H. Milton Jr.	Supt.	May 2
World Jewish Congress	Abraham S. Hyman	Admin. Dir.	May 9
Yeshiva U. Synagogue Cncl.	Max J. Etra[f]	Pres.	May 17
YWCA Natl. Board	Mrs. Savilla M. Simons[g]	Gen. Secy	May 7

RESIGNATION

Kalamazoo (Mich.) Coll.	Dr. J. S. Everton, 45[h]	Pres.	Apr. 25

*See Index for full names §Pres., Carnegie Foundtn. for Advancement of Teaching; to succeed Dr. John M. Gallalee Sept. 1 ¶Succeeded Paxton Blair, retired ‡Ex-chrmn., U.S. Steel Corp.; succeeded the late Gano Dunn [a]To continue as univ. rector; succeed Prof. Selig Brodetsky, resigned because of ill health [b]Reelected [c]Of Tulsa, Okla.; succeeded Dr. J. D. Grey [d]Succeeded Dr. Robt. L. Johnson [e]N.Y. State Public Service Comm.; succeeded the late Alfred Renshaw [f]Pres., Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America [g]Succeeded Mrs. Harrison S. Elliott [h]Effective in June

OBITUARIES

James Baird, 79, civil engr. who supervised construction of Lincoln Meml., Arlington Ampitheater, Freer art gallery in Washn., Flatiron Bldg. in N.Y., other noted structures; May 16 in Tucson, Ariz.

1—see 162P 2—see 163P 3—see 61N, 38G 4—see 111A (Consult Index for references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Section)

Howard Thornton Boulter, 45, *San Diego Evening Tribune* ed.; Apr. 24 in San Diego, Calif. of Hodgkin's disease.

Chester L. Brewer, 77, ex-director of athletics at U. of Missouri; Apr. 16 in Columbia, Mo.

William Hunt Diederich, 69, a leading American sculptor, expelled from Natl. Inst. of Arts & Letters in 1947 for use of its name in connection with anti-Semitic propaganda; May 14 in Nyack, N.Y.[1]

David Bell Edmonston, 76, photographer of U.S. Presidents (T. Roosevelt to Truman); Apr. 14, Chevy Chase, Md.

Dr. Frederick William Eldridge-Green, 89, British expert on color & vision; Apr. 17 in Worthing, Eng.

Sir Albert Feaveayear, 56, British dep. secy. of Food Ministry, chief British delegate to recent Intl. Wheat Conf.; Apr. 24 in Washington.

Rt. Rev. Archibald Lang Fleming, 69, Anglican Bishop of the Arctic who covered northern Canada by plane in mission work among Eskimos; May 17 in Toronto.

Helen Field Fischer, 77, radio personality (Flower Lady) on KFNF, Shenandoah (Ia.) 27 yrs., sister of late seedsman Henry Field; Apr. 24, Shenandoah.

Rabbi Solomon Goldman, 59, Zionist Org. of Amer. pres. 1938-40, a leading American campaigner for establishment of Israel; May 14 in Chicago.

Robert C. Goshorn, 62, Jefferson City, Mo. newspaper & radio station owner; Apr. 14 in Jefferson City.

Emil H. Gottfried, 55, dress mfr., Jewish welfare leader; Apr. 24 in Cleveland.

Sam (Dolly) Gray, 56, ex-pitcher for St. Louis, Philadelphia in AL; Apr. 16 in McKinney, Tex.

Dr. Ronald W. Gurney, 54, electronic physicist, pioneer in use of semi-conductive solid materials to control electric current; Apr. 14 in New York.

Phillip W. Haberman, 77, pioneer in consumer instalment financing; Apr. 19 in New York.

William L. Igoe, 73, Missouri Congressman 1913-21, St. Louis Democratic leader; Apr. 20 in St. Louis.

Herman Jadlowker, 76, Latvian-born cantor who became a leading operatic tenor in Europe & U.S. during World War I era; May 13 in Tel Aviv, Israel.

Rian James, 53, novelist, playwright, scenarist; Apr. 26 in Newport Beach, Calif.

Bernard B. Jones, 86, Oklahoma oilman & race horse breeder whose Feild Cooperative Assn. helped 8,000 students through college; May 5 in Washington.

Most Rev. Moses E. Kiley, 76, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Milwaukee; Apr. 15 in Milwaukee.

Charles R. Knight, 78, sculptor, painter of reconstructed life of prehistoric man & animals; Apr. 15 in New York.

Henry Kolodziejewski, member of Polish State Council; death Apr. 18 reported from Warsaw.

Theodore (Ted) Kautzky, 56, water-color painter, writer on art; May 18 in Yonkers, N.Y.

Yasuo Kuniyoshi, 59, a leading American artist (Japanese-born); May 15 in New York.

Armin Leuschner, 85, retired head of Calif. U. Dept. of Astronomy; Apr. 22 in Berkeley, Calif.

Dr. Warfield Theobald Longcope, 76, retired Johns Hopkins professor & physician; Apr. 25 in Lee, Mass.

Adolf Lorber, 79, retired N.Y. restaurateur (Lorber's on Broadway, closed 1930); Apr. 17 in New York.

Stuart McTavish, 48, pres. Ontario Hockey Assn.; Apr. 18 on Montreal-Quebec train.

E. M. Newman, 83, world traveler, lecturer-writer on travel subjects; Apr. 16 in Hollywood.

Col. Robert Osler-Toptani, 75, expert World War I Austro-Hung. spy in Balkans; Apr. 17, Klagenfurt, Aust.

Frank A. Panella, 75, bandleader who wrote *The Old Gray Mare,* many other songs; May 10 in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sir Paw Tun, 72, ex-Premier of British Burma; Feb. 28 in Rangoon.

John Marshall Phillips, 48, Yale U. Art Gallery director, art detective who helped expose Van Meegeren forgeries of Vermeer paintings (while tracing Nazi-stolen Dutch art treasures for OSS during World War II); May 7, N.Y.[2]

Gen. Amand Pinsard, 66, French ace who shot down 27 German planes in World War I; May 11 in Paris.

William C. F. Postance, 78, retired theatrical producer, director, film actor; Apr. 14 in Hoboken, N.J.

Reginald Purdell, 56, actor; Apr. 22 in London.

Lew Raymond (Lewis Malitz), 70, boxing promoter, ex-burlesque comedian; Apr. 17 on train at Weldon, N.C.

Dan Reilly Sr., 64, a leader in attempt by 6 U.S. soldiers to kidnap Kaiser Wilhelm in Doorn (Holland) after World War I; May 11 in Franklin, Tenn.

Count de Roumefort, 70, director, ex-gen. mgr. of Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien (bank); Apr. 20, Montreal.

Harry N. Routzohn, 71, Labor Dept. solicitor, ex-Congressman (R.) from Ohio (Dayton); Apr. 14 in Washn.

Oscar C. Schmitt, 58, pres. Emerson Electric Mfg. Co.; Apr. 21 in St. Louis of coronary thrombosis.

Gene Snyder, 45, dancer, co-dir. of N.Y. Radio City Music Hall "Rockettes"; Apr. 15 in New York.

Dr. Wilbur K. Thomas, 70, exec. secy. Amer. Friends (Quaker) Service Com. 1918-29, a leader in post-World War I relief in Europe; Apr. 15 in Monterey, Mass.

James A. (Cotton) Tierney, 58, ex-NL baseball player, minor league mgr.; Apr. 18 in Kansas City.

Canon H. Arthur Turner, 51, Anglican missionary among Canadian Eskimos; Apr. 21 in Baffinland.

Eric Tyrrel-Martin, British polo star, captain of British team in 1936 & 1939 Westchester Cup matches with U.S.; death in Cairo reported May 11.

Eugene Paul Ullman, 76, artist; Apr. 20 in Paris.

Dr. Harlan Updegraff, 79, ex-pres. Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., founder of School of Education at Northwestern U.; Apr. 13 in Pasadena, Calif.

Bronislav Von Pozniak, 66, pianist & composer; death in Halle, East Germany reported Apr. 25.

Brig. Gen. Arthur R. Walk, 58, Army commander of atomic test task forces in 1950 & 1952; Apr. 19 in Washington of heart disease.

Dr. José Angel Zuñiga Huete, exiled leader of Liberal opposition in Honduras; reported Apr. 14, Mexico City.

SPORTS

Basketball. Natl. Basketball Assn. all-star selections by NBA writers & broadcasters (announced Apr. 16): *first team*—George Mikan of Minneapolis, Bob Couzy & Ed Macauley of Boston, Adolph Schayes of Syracuse, Neil Johnson of Philadelphia; *2d team*—Vern Mikkelsen of Minneapolis, Bobby Wanzer & Bob Davies of Rochester, Andy Phillip of Ft. Wayne, Bill Sharman of Boston. Best rookie: Don Meineke of Ft. Wayne. . . . The Harlem Globetrotters, barnstorming Negro team internationally popular for tricky tactics, won 14 of 21 games with a team of U.S. college stars in a nationwide tour ending Apr. 16.

Gymnastics. 4 records were set May 2 in the Natl. AAU gymnastics meet in Chicago: free calisthenics—Bob Stout, Philadelphia, 58.5 pts.; trampoline—Richard Gutting, Tallahassee, Fla., 28.5 pts.; still rings—George Wikler, Los Angeles, 57.9 pts.; women's sidehorse vault—Ruth Grulkowski, Chicago, 56.3 pts.

Soccer. Blackpool won the Football Assn. Cup final in London May 2, defeating the Bolton Wanderers, 4-3. (England & Scotland played a 2-2 tie in London Apr. 18 for the British intl. soccer championship.)

Track. Winners May 16: Heptagonal Games in New Haven, Conn.—Yale; Southern Conf. outdoor title in Durham, N.C.—Maryland; Southeast Conf. in Birmingham, Ala.—Florida. . . . Karl Gösta Leandersson, 34, of Sweden won the U.S. marathon title May 17 at Yonkers, N.Y. in 2 hr. 48 min. 12.5 sec. for the 26-mi. 385-yd. course.

Browning Ross won the annual Boardwalk Mile at Atlantic City May 3 in 4 min. 13.6 sec.... Penn Relays in Phila. Apr. 24-25: college relay winners—Morgan State, 440-yd., 880-yd. & Freshman Mile; Manhattan, one-mi.; Fordham, 2-mi.; Michigan, 4-mi.... Drake Relays in Des Moines Apr. 24-25: Illinois won the 2-mi., 480-yd. shuttle hurdles & 440-yd. relays and team title.

U.S.-Russian Chess. Pres. Harold M. Phillips of the U.S. Chess Fed. suggested to Russia May 7 that a proposed U.S.-Soviet chess match in the U.S. begin July 27. The Soviet Chess Fed. had indicated through the Intl.

1—see Vol. VII, p. 171J 2—see Vol. VII, p. 363P (Consult Index for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Section)

Chess Fed. that it was ready to accept an American invitation for the first time since 1947. Star of the Soviet team: world champion Mikhail Botvinnik.

North Central Assn. of Colleges & Secondary Schools, accrediting agency for schools in 19 states, was asked Apr. 27 to suspend its proposed methods of enforcing athletic regulations. The request came from heads of colleges in the Big 10, Big 7, Missouri Valley & Skyline Conferences who said NCA rules were "extraneous" & "confusing" in view of existing regional athletics controls.

Natl. Roller Derby League championship was won by the New Jersey Jolters when they defeated the New York Chiefs, 35-32 in Teaneck, N.J. May 10.

Chet Miller, 50, of Glendale, Calif., veteran of 16 500-mi. auto races at Indianapolis, was killed May 15 in a crackup during a practice run on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway. He was the 43d Speedway fatality. . . . **Francis T. Murray** was discharged May 16 as U. of Pennsylvania's athletic director. He had favored building Penn into a national football power while other athletics leaders sought to de-emphasize Penn's football in line with Ivy League policies. . . . **Harvard** announced May 14 it would not be bound by the Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn.'s 1953 football television policy which permits telecasting of one college game each week. Spokesmen said Harvard had no present intention of televising its football games.

Natl. AAU boxing finals in Boston Apr. 15: heavyweight —Pete Rademacher of Seattle; team—Army (team selected via worldwide tourney). . . . **Massachusetts** law requiring that gloves of 8-oz. minimum weight (instead of 6 oz.) be used in boxing bouts was signed by Gov. Christian A. Herter Apr. 9. . . . **Amorita Cup** yacht races at Hamilton, Bermuda were won by Bermuda over the U.S. Apr. 23. . . . **Chico Vejar, 21,** of Stamford, Conn., a leading welterweight boxer, was inducted into the Army in New Haven Apr. 21. . . . **Heine Manush,** 51, star AL outfielder in the 1920s & '30s, joined the Washington Senators as a coach Apr. 18. . . . **Hunter College (N.Y.)** won the U.S. women's intercollegiate fencing championship in New York Apr. 18. . . . **Natl. Wheelchair Basketball Tourney** in New York was won by the Illinois U. "Gizz Kids" team Apr. 19. . . . **Missouri** legislature completed passage Apr. 20 of a bill making it a felony in the state to offer or take a bribe to "fix" a sports contest.

Natl. League of Hurling in Ireland dropped its New York team Apr. 6 but the Gaelic Athletic Assn. approved a new international title series between New York & the league champion. . . . **Tulyar,** champion 3-yr-old race horse in Britain last year, was retired to stud Apr. 15 by the Irish Natl. Stud.[1] . . . **Vadal Peterson,** 60, resigned Apr. 17 as Utah basketball coach after 26 yrs. in the post. He remained at Utah as a physical education instructor. . . . **Nearula,** Edgar Britt up, won the 2,000 Guineas, British classic for 3-yr.-olds, Apr. 29 at Newmarket, Eng.

Ernest Nemeth, 25, East Chicago, Ind., won a Colorado Supreme Court ruling Apr. 20 that he was entitled to worker compensation for injuries sustained in Denver U. football spring practice 3 years ago. The court found that his $50-a-month campus job had depended on his playing football.

MISCELLANEOUS

Lobby Spending. Expenditures of Washington lobbyists dropped from a $10,303,204 total in 1950 to $4,823,981 in 1952, according to figures filed by the lobbyists themselves and reported by the *N.Y. Times* May 3. About 3,000 individuals & organizations had registered as lobbyists since 1946, when the lobbying law took effect.[2]

Negroes Gain. Increased hiring of Negroes for high-level jobs was noted by Lester B. Grainger, exec. director of the Natl. Urban League, in an address to the League's annual meeting Apr. 29 in New York. Of 12,622 Negroes placed by the League last year, 758 were in skilled or technical jobs with business concerns which had never hired Negroes for such work, he reported. . . . A 6-day strike at the Intl. Harvester plant in Memphis over promotion of a Negro to an all-white department ended Apr. 29 with the Negro still at his job.

Air Records. Jacqueline Cochran (Mrs. Floyd B. Odlum) became the first woman to fly faster than the speed of sound and simultaneously set 2 world air records at Edwards AF Base, Calif. May 18. Piloting a Canadian-built F-86 Sabre jet fighter, she broke the international speed record for the 100-km. closed course by averaging 652.337 mph. This also broke the women's jet speed record. . . . A 63,668-ft. world altitude record for jet planes was set by Wing Comdr. Walter Gibb, 34, in a British Canberra 2-jet light bomber May 4 (announced by Royal Aero Club in London May 8). . . . Transatlantic speed records were set by Capts. John Walter Hackett, 30, & Robert Damon, 28, May 11 when they flew 2 British Canberra jets 2,260 mi. from Wharton, Eng. to Gander, Nfld. in 4 hr. 36 min. (unofficial avg.: 492 mph.) en route to Venezuela to deliver the planes. (British Overseas Airways Corp. started London-Tokyo jet service with a round-trip by a Comet which flew the 20,400 mi. from London & back in a record 74 hr. 52 min. flying time Apr. 3-7. A Northwest Airlines Stratocruiser claimed a 15-hr. 10-min. [flying time] trans-Pacific commercial record for a Tokyo-Seattle hop Feb. 15).

Slayings. 48 men were charged formally in Clay, W. Va. May 10 with the May 7 murder of Charles Frame, 29. 2 boys also faced charges. Frame was slain & 3 other non-striking coal miners injured in a shooting flare-up in a continuing 7-month strike at the 500-miner Elk River Coal & Lumber Co. of Widen, W. Va. . . . Marion Stembridge, 65, banker & grocer, killed lawyers Marion Ennis, 35, & Stephen T. Bivins, 35, and then died of an apparently self-inflicted shot in Milledgeville, Ga. May 2. He had blamed them for his convictions for tax bribery & manslaughter and his perjury indictment. . . . Fred E. McManus, 18, confessed slayer of 5, was adjudged legally sane in New York's Willard State Hospital May 7. He was indicted in Canandaigua, N.Y. the same day for the murder of William A. Braverman, 19, his first victim.[3]

Piracy Penalty. Sidney H. Paley's 2 concurrent 3-yr. jail terms for piracy of cigarettes from a launch in the Mediterranean was cut by the U.S. Consular Court in Tangier May 6 to 3 years' probation & a $6,500 fine.[4]

Sitting Bull's Bones in North Dakota. Russell Reid, head of the North Dakota State Historical Society, reported in Washington May 9 that South Dakotans who dug up Sitting Bull's bones and reburied them in South Dakota had taken only about ⅓ of the bones. The remaining ⅔ were still buried in North Dakota, he said.[5]

BOOKS PUBLISHED

THE BIG CHARIOT, by Charmian Clift & George Johnston. Historical novel of 17th century China & battle between Ming & Manchu dynasties. Mar. 16. (Bobbs-Merrill, 342 pp., $3.75)*

BLUE TROUT & BLACK TRUFFLES: The Peregrinations of an Epicure, by Jos. Wechsberg. Adventures in good eating. May 18. (Knopf, 288 pp., $3.75)†

BLANKET BOY, by Peter Lanham A. S. Mopeli-Paulis. Original story by Mopeli-Paulis (South African Basuto chief) of boy who leaves home to seek fortune in Johannesburg. Expanded into novel by Lanham. Mar. 30. (Crowell, 309 pp., $3.50)*

FAR FROM THE CUSTOMARY SKIES, by Warren Eyster. First novel of life aboard World War II destroyer. Mar. 27. (Random House, 372 pp., $3.75)*

GO TELL IT ON THE MOUNTAIN, by Jas. Baldwin. 29-yr.-old Negro's first novel. About Harlem preacher & family. May 18. (Knopf, 300 pp., $3.50)*

THE LIGHT IN THE FOREST, by Conrad Richter. White boy, captured & raised by Indians, returns to civilization. May 15. (Knopf., 179 pp., $2.50)*

LOST TRAILS, LOST CITIES, by Col. P. H. Fawcett, who disappeared in Brazilian jungle in 1925. Records of explorations in South American wilderness. Edited by Fawcett's son Brian. May 14. (Funk & Wagnalls, 332 pp., $5)†

MAJOR CAMPAIGN SPEECHES OF ADLAI E. STEVENSON, 1952. Apr. 20. (Random House, 320 pp., $3.50)†

MONEY MOUNTAIN, by Marshall Sprague. Chronicle of Cripple Creek, Colo., (1890) last great U.S. gold field. Apr. 15. (Little, Brown. 342 pp., $5)†

SILVER WINGS, by E. M. Butler. Novel which says that life is much more complicated than we think. Mar. 13. (Putnam, 140 pp., $3)*

U.S. 40, by George R. Stewart. Account of the changing times of U.S. transcontinental highway. Mar. 10 (Houghton-Mifflin, 311 pp., $5)†

THE SOUTHPAW, by Mark Harris. Baseball story. Apr. 6. (Bobbs-Merrill, 350 pp., $3.50)*

WHO SPEAKS FOR MAN? by Norman Cousins. "Saturday Review" editor, pres. of United World Federalists, makes plea for world government. Feb. 14. (Macmillan, 318 pp., $3.50)†

WOMEN TODAY: Their Conflicts, Their Frustrations & Their Fulfillments, edited by Elizabeth Bragdon. Antholgy of articles & short stories dealing with women's place. May 11. (Bobbs-Merrill, 335 pp., $4)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

1—see p. 88M 2—see p. 132A 3—see p. 120K 4—see p. 61L 5—see p. 120F-G (Consult Index Sections in this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in text of News Sections)